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Summary of stakeholders' submissions on Benin*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a summary of nine stakeholders' submissions[1] to the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Information provided by stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations[2] and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies[3]

2. JS5 recommended speeding up the process of ratifying International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.[4]

3. JS1 and JS3 recommended that Benin submit its initial reports to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Committee on the Rights of the Child, respectively.[5]

4. JS6 recommended authorizing the publication of the report of the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture following its visit to Benin in 2016.[6]

5. JS2 recommended extending a standing invitation to special procedure mandate holders, and prioritizing the visits of the special rapporteurs on freedom of opinion and expression, human rights defenders, and freedom of peaceful assembly and association.[7]

6. JS2 recommended incorporating the outcomes of the UPR into national action plans and presenting a mid-term report on the implementation of the related recommendations.[8]

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15. JS4 pointed out that Benin had accepted several recommendations relating to the ritual killing of so-called child sorcerers. However, the phenomenon persisted in the north of the country, in complete impunity.[30] In that context, JS1 said that, even though the assize courts had tried some cases of infanticide, there was no information on the number of prosecutions and convictions, and the perpetrators stayed hidden and escaped justice. JS1 regretted that the social services were not adequately equipped to better protect potential victims.[31]

16. JS4 and JS5 recommended making sure that the communities concerned and the public at large were aware of the criminal nature of such practices and encouraging them to denounce the perpetrators; adopting the new Criminal Code as soon as possible and stepping up efforts to prosecute and punish the perpetrators; establishing a reliable data-collection mechanism; ensuring that children accused of sorcery received appropriate assistance; and facilitating their reintegration into the family and community.[32]

17. JS1 said that the slow pace of the justice system and public dissatisfaction with the way robberies were dealt with had led to an upsurge in the number of cases of mob justice in 2016. No adequate measures for eliminating this practice had been taken.[33] However, JS5 noted that, following the justice minister's statement condemning mob justice, the phenomenon had subsided somewhat.[34] JS1 recommended running campaigns to raise awareness of the illegal nature of summary mob justice, and of the criminal responsibility of the perpetrators.[35] JS5 recommended ensuring that those responsible for extrajudicial killings were effectively prosecuted and sentenced.[36]

18. JS7 expressed concern that sex workers were often attacked by law enforcement officers, and sometimes sexually assaulted by them or beaten with batons.[37]

19. JS5 said that cases of torture and ill-treatment continued to be reported. JS6 was worried about the torture and abuse of children, who were sometimes kept in isolation and beaten or injured.[38]

20. JS5 recommended making torture a criminal offence, in accordance with the Convention against Torture, conducting prompt and impartial investigations into allegations of torture, and ensuring that anyone committing that crime received a punishment commensurate with the gravity of the act.[39]

21. JS6 recommended adopting and implementing without delay the law establishing a watchdog for the prevention of torture, giving it unrestricted access to all places of detention, and guaranteeing its independence.[40]

22. As for the recommendations accepted during the previous UPR process regarding the improvement of prison conditions, JS1 noted that efforts had been made to build new prisons and pass a law on community service (2016), and that 519 detainees had received a presidential pardon in 2016.[41] JS6, while taking note of such measures as the National Development Policy for the Justice Sector drawn up in 2014,[42] the visits by the competent authorities to detention centres and the training given to judicial police officers,[43] expressed concern that visits by several NGOs had revealed how poor the conditions in prisons were.[44]

23. JS1 said it was regrettable that, according to a 2016 report of the Ministry of Justice, the prison population was constantly on the increase, with an occupancy rate of 170 to 500 per cent, with negative effects on prisoners' living conditions and health. That figure placed Benin second among West African countries for prison overcrowding. It was common to see two or three prisoners piled up per square metre. The situation was made worse by the inaccessibility of toilets at night, which gave rise to infections and deaths by suffocation for lack of ventilation, making living conditions truly deplorable.[45]

24. JS5 and JS6 noted that prisoners were now receiving two meals a day, rather than the one they had received up to 2012. They regretted, however, that the nutritional value of the food was still deplorable.[46]

25. JS6 found it regrettable that nurses did not have the basic medicines they needed to provide rudimentary health care for prisoners, nor the essential basic equipment.[47] JS5 expressed similar concerns.[48]

26. According to JS1,[49] JS5[50] and JS6,[51] female prisoners and children were not yet separated from men in prison; nor were different categories of prisoner kept separate.

27. CLOSE reported that in 2016 an organization had counted 56 children carried by or born to women who were incarcerated. Those children were growing up in deplorable conditions.[52] JS6 made the same remark.[53]

28. According to JS5, unlawful pretrial detention was the main cause of prison overcrowding; administrative delays and misplaced files were other contributing factors.[54] JS5 recommended making liberties and detention judges aware of the need to give preference to placement under judicial supervision rather than to systematically resort to detention.[55]

29. JS5 recommended reducing prison overcrowding by speeding up the construction and refurbishment of prisons; the strict separation of prisoners by age, sex and status; improving detention conditions, particularly in relation to food, health care and hygiene; and expediting the establishment of an independent mechanism for the prevention of torture.[56]

Administration of justice, including impunity and the rule of law[57]

30. JS1 took note of the positive steps taken by Benin to guarantee the right to a fair trial, including the construction of new courts and the current reform of the High Council of the Judiciary.[58] JS5 welcomed the organization of professional examinations for judicial officers in 2016.[59] However, JS1 noted the persistence of challenges such as the lack of infrastructure, the shortage of justice officials, the distance of the courts from populations in difficult-to-reach areas, the slow pace of investigations and the resulting abnormally long periods of detention, and corruption. JS1 was also concerned about the practical obstacles faced by children seeking access to justice.[60]

31. According to JS5, the adoption of the new Code of Criminal Procedure had reinforced the judicial safeguards applicable to police custody,[61] particularly the presumption of innocence, the right to be informed of the charges against you and the right to the assistance of a defence counsel. However, more needed to be done to ensure that these rights were respected in practice. JS5 recommended that steps be taken to ensure the effective implementation of the judicial safeguards listed in the new Code of Criminal Procedure, including by publicizing its new provisions throughout the criminal justice system and guaranteeing in practice access to a lawyer from the onset of police custody.[62]

32. JS1 acknowledged that the adoption of the Children's Code was a major step forward.[63] JS6, however, was concerned that children in conflict with the law were kept in provisional detention for long periods without the assistance of a lawyer, and that the justice system's social services were not operational. Moreover, the number of children in pretrial detention had increased because of delays in hearings before the juvenile assize court and in the enforcement of decisions.[64] JS1 noted that, with the support of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the first children's court in Benin had been established in 2015, but it also noted that there was a shortage of children's judges.[65] JS6 recommended making the justice system's social services operational and giving them the resources needed to provide legal assistance to children in conflict with the law; it also recommended setting up a mechanism to collect and process complaints made by detainees. JS5 made similar recommendations.[66] CLOSE recommended drawing up and implementing a coherent policy for the care, rehabilitation and reintegration of children in conflict with the law.[67]

33. JS3 recommended ensuring that the voice of the child is heard and taken into consideration in all legal and social proceedings affecting the child.[68]

Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life[69]

34. JS2 indicated that Benin has partially implemented the recommendations received during its second UPR relating to civil society space.[70] While significant strides in the decriminalization of defamation had been made, Benin had failed to address unwarranted restrictions on freedoms of expression and assembly.[71] JS1 expressed similar concerns.[72]

35. JS1 welcomed the adoption of the Information and Communication Code and the law on electronic communication and the postal service. However, it regretted the decision of the High Authority for Audiovisual Media and Communication (HAAC) in 2016 to suspend several radio and television channels.[73]

36. JS2 noted that these restrictions followed criticism of the President of Benin, and on several occasions, HAAC had invoked the principle of "preservation of public order and national security" to silence independent critical reporting by media outlets. Despite the removal or harsh prison sentences for defamation, individuals could still be subjected to excessive fines for insults and contempt under the Information and Communication Code. The Code further punished the re-publishing or repetition of statements that were considered defamatory; defamation of the President was liable to a fine of 1 million CFA francs.[74]

37. JS2 recommended that all media outlets that had been unjustifiably closed be reinstated and that the media regulator HAAC adhere to its role of protector of press freedom, and stop all acts of intimidation and arbitrary suspension of media outlets; and that Benin reform defamation provisions in the 2015 Information and Communication Code in conformity with the ICCPR.[75]

38. JS2 referred to cases of harassment, intimidation and attacks against human rights defenders who had criticized actions taken by the President of Benin. JS2 recommended conducting effective investigations into all cases of attacks and harassment against human rights defenders and bring perpetrators of such offences to justice.[76]

39. JS2 regretted that access to information was not guaranteed in Benin. To this end, a draft law amending the Information and Communication Code was before Parliament.[77]

40. JS2 pointed out that, in 2016, on questionable grounds of preserving public order, the Council of Ministers had issued a decree banning activities of organizations, federations, union and associations of students on public universities for an undetermined period, until a new decree to regulate their activities and its conditions was issued. Although the Constitutional Court had found the decree unconstitutional, the Government had refused to overturn the ban.[78] JS2 recommended annulling the related decree of 5 October 2016 and respecting the freedom of association and assembly of students.[79]

41. JS2 indicated that restrictions on demonstrations in favour of political opponents had also been imposed by the Government on the grounds of preventing "disturbance of the public order".[80] In addition, JS2 was concerned about cases of excessive use of force during demonstrations. It recommended updating existing human rights training for police and security forces including on the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms, and that senior government officials publically condemn the use of excessive and brutal force by security forces in the dispersal of protests, carry out investigations and bring perpetrators to the justice.[81]

42. JS2 recommended accelerating the study of the framework draft law on freedom of association, assembly and expression,[82] and creating and maintaining in law and in practice, an enabling environment for civil society, in accordance with international law.[83]

Prohibition of all forms of slavery[84]

43. JS1 was concerned about the scale of the practice of *vidomegon*, or the placement of children in homes, and about early marriage and child-trafficking.[85]

44. JS3 was concerned that, according to a study undertaken in Djougou and Mallanville, children were sometimes forced into the streets due to poverty. These children were exposed to risks and did not receive education. Trafficking affected children who had never attended schools (70.7 per cent) or who had dropped out of school (29.3 per cent). Many poor children from rural areas were placed with families in the hope that they would receive education or vocational training. However, they were instead employed at markets or used as unpaid helps in the house. They also often fell victim to prostitution.[86]

45. JS3 noted with satisfaction that Benin had a solid legal framework in place to end child sexual exploitation.[87] However, challenges persisted in enforcing the law. Very few

cases had reached the courts, and most actors in the justice chain lacked knowledge of the legal framework.[88]

46. JS3 regretted the lack of reliable data to measure the extent of child sexual exploitation. It recommended collecting disaggregated date on child sexual exploitation.[89] JS3 also recommended enacting legislation to criminalize all forms of trafficking, in line with international law,[90] adopting a national action plan to end child sexual exploitation, including an adequate monitoring and evaluation of the plan, and establishing an inter-agency working group on child sexual exploitation and the implementation of the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.[91] JS3 also recommended investing in child-empowering prevention programmes to address the root causes and multiple vulnerabilities that placed children, families and communities at risk.[92] CLOSE recommended taking steps to uncover networks of pimps and to prosecute and punish the ringleaders.[93]

3. Economic, social and cultural rights

Right to an adequate standard of living[94]

47. JS3 was concerned at the number of people living in poverty in Benin, which was ranked 166 out of 188 countries on the Human Development Index scale.[95]

48. JS1 was alarmed at the level of malnutrition, which was one of the main causes of maternal mortality. It was also concerned about the inadequacy of measures to guarantee access to drinking water and about unsatisfactory waste management and the shortage of sanitation facilities. JS1 noted that 70 per cent of the population had no access to drinking water and 34 per cent no access to adequate sanitation.

Right to health[96]

49. JS7 noted that Benin had taken steps to improve universal access to health care and the quality of care, including by making more financial and material resources available in 2015 and by organizing national health surveys.[97]

50. JS1 also noted some progress in implementing the right to health, such as improving coverage of district health facilities, and in reducing the infant mortality rate and the numbers of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis cases.[98] Reforms had been undertaken to establish several agencies in the health sector. However, infant, neonatal and maternal mortality rates remained very high. For example, in 2014 the infant/child mortality rate was 115.2 per 1,000 live births (2014 MICS Benin); 20 per cent of under-fives were underweight and 40 per cent suffered from stunted growth. JS1 also observed a high incidence of malaria and malnutrition, due to limited access to clean water and a healthy environment, and the fact that the universal health insurance scheme was still not operational.

51. JS1 regretted the weak coverage of medical personnel in 2014 (7.8 qualified health workers per 10,000 inhabitants) and the severe lack of good governance and planning, as well as the sector's poor budget absorption capacity.

52. JS1 pointed out that making caesarean sections and the Universal Health Insurance Scheme (RAMU) no longer free of charge in 2016 had resulted in reduced access to health care for the most disadvantaged groups in society.

53. ADF-International recommended improving health care infrastructure, access to emergency obstetric care, midwife training, and resources devoted to maternal health, and paying special attention to improving health-care access for women with poor and/or rural backgrounds.[99]

Right to education[100]

54. JS1 regretted that, despite the efforts made by Benin to provide primary and secondary education to all, there were still children who did not go to school because their parents were poor. The shortage of school infrastructure and teachers also held back enjoyment of this right. The results of national examinations in the academic year 2015/16 had revealed the true level of learners.

55. JS4 was concerned that the education system was discriminatory, as there were disparities between urban and rural areas. Moreover, primary education was not completely free of charge, as parents had to pay some fees. The disparities were blatant in rural areas, where there was a severe shortage of infrastructure and qualified teachers. In addition, the courses taught were generally unsuitable and ineffective.[101] JS4 recommended a push to make primary education free of charge and to create a safe and protective environment for all children, so as to keep them in the education system; to draw up and implement strategies for the inclusion of marginalized groups in the education system; to standardize the school curriculum; and to improve the allocation of financial, human and material resources in general, and in rural and remote areas in particular.[102]

4. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women[103]

56. JS1 noted that, following the recommendations made during the 2012 UPR, Benin had taken a number of steps to improve women's enjoyment of their rights, including the establishment of units offering advice and legal assistance in social support centres and the adoption in 2013 of the Code on Private and State-owned Land in Benin. However, it noted that women still do not fully enjoy their rights.[104]

57. JS7 was concerned that, according to a survey commissioned by the Ministry of the Family in 2010, 70 per cent of women had been the victims of violence at some time during their lives, and that the situation persisted. It took note of the adoption in 2012 of the law on the prevention and punishment of violence against women.

58. JS3 indicated that most of the victims of prostitution were girls who had fled early or forced marriages,[105] which persisted particularly in rural areas of Benin. According to a report by UNICEF, 11 per cent of children were married by the age of 15 and 32 per cent by the age of 18, with girls disproportionately affected.[106]

59. JS1 welcomed the work on the "Zero tolerance for child marriage" campaign, which was due to be launched in 2017.[107]

60. CLOSE recommended raising awareness among parents and religious leaders of the negative consequences of child marriage; informing children about the promotion and protection of their rights; and tackling the root causes of the problem by effectively implementing the action plan and national policy on the advancement of children.[108]

61. As regards women's political participation, JS1 pointed out that only 6 of the 83 deputies in the National Assembly, or 7.23 per cent, were women, and only 3 of the 21 government ministers, or 11 per cent, were women. That was a retrograde step after the progress made in the past. Moreover, Benin still had no law on parity.[109]

62. JS7 pointed out that there was still a problem in getting women's rights instruments widely accepted. For example, very few women had access to land ownership, which left them more dependent on men. Moreover, Benin had still not introduced a national women's rights monitoring mechanism, which explained the lack of statistics. JS7 recommended the establishment of strong institutional mechanisms to monitor and evaluate action in the field and collect data; and the development of a new strategy to promote and protect fundamental women's rights, for example by organizing quarterly consultations with all stakeholders and holding meetings to publicize laws promoting women's rights.[110]

Children[111]

63. JS3 recommended adopting mandatory policies to protect children in public or private tourism developments, including the obligation to conduct human-rights impact assessments, and establish government-regulated child protection standards for the tourism industry.[112]

64. CLOSE made similar recommendations.[113]

65. JS3 also recommended creating incentives for companies to prioritize child protection, with private sector involvement, including in the travel and tourism industry,

and for Internet service-providers to block and report child sexual exploitation content on the Internet.[114]

66. JS1 said that institutions providing assistance for children in difficult situations needed more resources.[115]

67. JS1 said that leisure facilities for children were virtually non-existent.

Persons with disabilities[116]

68. JS1 regretted that, despite the legislative measures taken by Benin, persons with disabilities suffered from discrimination and most of them were forced to beg for a living. A project launched in 2015 had enabled them to vote in the March 2016 presidential election in acceptable conditions. However, it was regrettable that the legal provisions protecting persons with disabilities were scattered throughout other legislation: JS1 recommended the adoption of the law on the rights of persons with disabilities which had been before the National Assembly since 2016.[117]

Notes

[1] The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org.

Civil society

Individual submissions

ADF International	Alliance Defending Freedom International (Geneva) Switzerland;
CLOSE	Comité de Liaison des organisations sociales de défense de droits de l'enfant (Cotonou) Benin.

Joint submissions:

JS1	**Joint submission 1 submitted by:** Action des Chrétiens pour l'Abolition de la Torture (ACAT-Bénin); Association des Femmes Avocates (AFA-Bénin); Association de Lutte Contre la torture, l'Ethnocentrisme et le Régionalisme (ALCREER); Amnesty International Bénin; Changement Social Bénin (CSB); Droits de l'Homme Paix et Développement (DHPD-ONG); Fondation Regard d'Amour (FRA); Forum des Organisation de Défense des Droits de l'Enfant au Bénin (FODDEB); Franciscain-Bénin; Groupe d'Actions pour le Progrès et la Paix (GAPP-Bénin); ONG Femme et Vie; ONG Œil d'Aujourd'hui; REDSFECO-Bénin; Réseau des Organisations de Défense des Droits de l'Homme (RODDH-Bénin); Réseau pour l'Intégration des Femmes des ONG et Associations africaines (RIFONGABénin); Secours Populaire Bénin; Women in Law and Developpement in Africa-Benin (WILDAF-Bénin); Droits de l'Homme Paix et Développement;
JS2	**Joint submission 2 submitted by:** CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, and Groupe d'Action pour le Progrès et la Paix;
JS3	**Joint submission 3 submitted by:** Comité de Liaison des Organisations Sociales de la défense des droits de l'Enfant (CLOSE), ECPAT International;
JS4	**Joint submission 4 submitted by:** Franciscans International (FI); Franciscains Bénin (FB); Caritas Bénin; Changement Social Bénin; Enfants Solidaires d'Afrique et du Monde (ESAM); Plan Bénin;
JS5	**Joint submission 5 submitted by:** Fédération internationale de l'Action des chrétiens pour l'abolition de la torture, (FIACAT); Action des Chrétiens pour l'abolition de la torture au Bénin (ACAT-Bénin);
JS6	**Joint submission 6 submitted by:** Bureau international catholique de l'enfance (BICE); Enfants solidaires d'Afrique et du monde (ESAM); Franciscans Bénin;
JS7	**Joint submission 7 submitted by:** Afro-Benin; The sexual rights initiative.

[2] The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR;
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child;
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure;

ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD.

[3] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/22/9, paras. 107.1, 108.1, 108.2, 108.21-108-28, 108.36, 109.1-109.4.
[4] JS5 para. 42.
[5] JS1 para. 14 and JS3 para. 12.
[6] JS6, para. 24.
[7] JS2, para. 6.6.
[8] JS2 para. 6.6.
[9] For relevant recommendations A/HRC/22/9 paras. 108.4-108.28, 109.6-109.8.
[10] JS3 para. 13.
[11] JS1 page 2.
[12] JS5 para. 5.
[13] JS5 para 44.
[14] JS1 page 1.
[15] JS1 page 3.
[16] JS5 para. 44.
[17] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/22/9, paras. 110.1-110.5.
[18] JS4 paras. 26 and 27.
[19] JS6 para. 28.
[20] JS4 para. 28.
[21] JS7 para. 14.
[22] JS7, para. 11.
[23] JS7, para. 54.
[24] JS7 para. 35 and 36.
[25] JS7, para. 69.
[26] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/22/9, paras. 108.32-108.34, 108.37-108.39.
[27] JS5 para. 2.
[28] JS4 para. 3.
[29] JS1 para. 2 and JS6 para. 5.
[30] JS4 para. 11.
[31] JS1 para. 3.
[32] JS4 para. 23.
[33] JS1, para. 4.
[34] JS5 para. 7.
[35] JS1 para. 3.
[36] JS5 para. 7.
[37] JS7 para. 20 and 21.
[38] JS6 para. 17.
[39] JS5, para. 10.
[40] JS6, para. 24.
[41] JS1 para. 15.
[42] JS6 para. 1.
[43] J26 paras. 2-4.
[44] JS6 paras. 2-4.
[45] JS1 para. 15.
[46] JS5 para. 7 and 34.
[47] JS6 para. 8.
[48] JS5 paras. 27-29.
[49] JS1 page 11.
[50] JS5 paras. 30-31.
[51] JS6 paras. 9 and 10.
[52] CLOSE page 7.
[53] JS6 para. 16.
[54] JS5 para. 17-19.
[55] JS5 para. 20.
[56] JS5 para. 41.
[57] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/22/9, paras. 108.33, 108.78,108.80, 108.78-108.80.
[58] JS1, para. 5.
[59] JS5 para. 46.
[60] JS1 para. 3 (B).

[60] JS5, para. 11
[61] JS5 para. 16
[62] JS1 page 9
[64] JS6 para. 14 and 16
[65] JS1 para. 11
[66] JS5 para. 48
[67] CLOSE page 8
[68] JS3 para. 37
[69] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/22/9, paras. 108.81
[70] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/22/9, paras.
[71] JS2 para. 1.4 and 1.5
[72] JS1 para. 4
[73] JS1, para. 4
[74] JS2, 4.3-4.12
[75] JS2 para. 6.3.
[76] JS2, para. 6.2.
[77] JS2, Para. 4.12
[78] JS2, para. 2.4
[79] JS2 para. 6.1.
[80] JS2 paras. 5.3-5.8.
[81] JS2 para. 6.4.
[82] JS2 para. 6.1
[83] JS2 para. 6.
[84] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/22/9, paras. 108.6) -108.77
[85] JS1 paras. 11 and 12
[86] JS3 para. 4
[87] JS3 para. 27
[88] JS3 para. 27
[89] JS3, para. 11 and 12.
[90] JS3, para. 18.
[91] JS3 para. 23.
[92] JS3, para. 26.
[93] CLOSE page 6.
[94] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/22/9, paras. 108.E)-108.97.
[97] JS3, para. 3.
[98] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/22/9, paras.108.9)- 108.101
[97] JS7 paras. 8 and 9
[98] JS1 para. 2
[99] ADF, para. 22 (d) and (e).
[100] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/22/9, paras. 108.103-108.114
[101] JS4 para. 29-35.
[102] JS4, para. 36.
[103] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/22/9, paras.108.40-108.54, 108.86, 108.87.
[104] JS1 page 4 and 9
[105] JS3 para. 6.
[106] JS3 para. 10.
[107] JS1 para. 10.
[108] JS7 page 10.
[109] JS1 pages 4 and 9.
[110] JS7 para. 71 and 73.
[111] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/22/9, paras. 108.31, 108.49-108.51, 108.55-108.56, 108.70, 108.76-108.77.
[112] JS3, para. 26.
[113] CLOSE. page 6.
[114] JS3, para. 31.
[115] JS1 para. 12.
[116] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/22/9, paras.108.113, 108.115.
[117] JS1 page 10.